

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1854.

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"Cape Fear Domination."

The last number of the "Democratic Pioneer," published at Elizabeth City, in an article in which the speaker of S. P. Hill, Esq., of Caswell county, for Speaker of the next House of Commons, says:

"We have now before us a letter from a leading and intelligent Democrat—'An American shore Democrat'—who winds up a sharp criticism upon what he considers 'Cape Fear domination,' with the following tribute to Mr. Hill: 'I can only add, that I hope to see the first evidence of freedom from such influence manifested by the House of Commons, in the election of that talented, courteous and urbane gentleman, Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell, as its Speaker.'"

Now, we should really like to know what is meant by this much-talked-of 'Cape Fear domination,' and to what it amounts. Have we a Governor from the Cape Fear region? Have we a single member of the Internal Improvement Board from the Cape Fear, or even from any County in the Southern portion of the State? Could we obtain a resident Judge anywhere within easy access of the most commercial portion of the State until the law providing for the future location of the Judges brought it about?

Both parties have been equally neglectful of us in these respects. The Attorney-General is from the North-eastern portion of the State; the gentlemen appointed to revise the Statutes are mainly from the same section, and none South of Raleigh. So far as the State Government in any of its branches is concerned, there are certainly few evidences of 'Cape Fear domination,' but the reverse; indeed, if it were worth while, we think there might be found ground for complaint on the other side of the question. Again: How many United States Senators of either party have we had from the Cape Fear? Will those who complain so bitterly of Cape Fear domination be good enough to inform us? Unfortunately, upon this point, we know 'nothing.' Again, in the matter of internal improvements, a great deal is said about the Cape Fear and Wilmington, and yet, when the matter is looked into, how very little, comparatively speaking, of the indebtedness of the State is occasioned by Cape Fear works. In the two Railroads centering here, the State owes six hundred thousand dollars, upon which she, or the School Fund, receives six per cent. dividends, while upon the bonds she has endorsed she never has been, and never will be, called upon for a cent, so that, in fact, that amounts to nothing, although at the same time the W & R Railroad, and all interest, are equally gratified for the helping hand extended, and are willing, nay, anxious, to acknowledge the obligation.

The last session of Congress passed an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Cape Fear River, mainly occasioned by works erected for the protection of national property. Surely there was nothing sectional in this—surely no North Carolina complaint of it. The Legislature of North Carolina passed resolutions in favor of this work, pressing it on the attention of Congress. So it did in regard to Nag's Head—in this there was no favoritism. If the reports of engineer officers were favorable to one and unfavorable to the other, that certainly was not the fault of the 'Cape Fear domination.' Really, we have no wish to enter upon any controversies about this or that influence, but at the same time we cannot remain passive while we see an impression growing up and being fostered, which is unfounded in fact and calculated to do undesired injury to ourselves. All we want is, that the truth and the facts of the case should be known and examined. It is not right that an unjust prejudice should be gotten up against any place or section upon the eve of the meeting of a Legislature, whose acts may affect its interests along with others.

Will those who talk about 'Cape Fear domination' and 'Wilmington rapacity,' etc., be so good as to state the specific facts upon which any of their accusations are founded?

Something to Eat.

We doubt much if that very forgetful individual, "the oldest inhabitant," who is never quoted except for the purpose of showing what he does not remember, could recall a season during which, a some time or other, a terrible panic was not raised, or tried to be raised, about the failure of the crops, and the direct prospect of scarcity thereupon ensuing; and yet, in nine cases out of ten, these panics have turned out to be groundless, being founded most usually upon local failures, or having their origin in the movements of that meanest and most heartless class of speculators, those who base their calculations of wealth upon the distresses of the poor, whose necessities of life they endeavor to raise to a fictitious standard, by forestalling the supply, and standing between the actual producer and the actual consumer. The farmer seldom gets much of the speculative rise, if he gets any, while the hard-working consumer is numerically shaven by the shrewd operator. The legitimate trade in breadstuffs is just as fair and proper as any other; but we will venture the assertion that more direct and cold-blooded heartlessness enters into the calculations of a majority of the speculative operators at the North, than all the ingenuity of Mrs. Stowe and her co-workers could conjure up in connection with the buying and selling of slaves, even as carried on by regular traders.

The present season has unquestionably proved disastrous to the crops in different sections of the country, on account of the unusual drought and almost unprecedented heat. In Western New York, in portions of Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in Indiana and Missouri, there will be considerable falling off, amounting to one-eighth to one-fourth of the average yield per acre. But, on the other hand, the amount planted is much larger than at any former period—sufficient, we believe, to fully make up for all failures. The shortness of the crop, although extensive, is far from general; the produce at the South will be found about an average; the reciprocity treaty with the British provinces will open a large surplus for the supply of any deficiency. So that, upon the whole, there is really no ground for panic or excitement. Living is high enough, in all conscience, and it is to get any higher, we think that scientific research might be usefully employed in an investigation of the habits of hibernating animals, with a view of discovering how poor devils in towns may be enabled to go into caves and holes in the ground, and keep up a partially suspended animation like that of a night-lamp in a sick-room—by sucking our paws, ready to be thawed out, and resume the active duties of life, when a more reasonable state of the market will admit of such extravagance. In fact, we may yet be forced to learn a useful lesson from those economical members of the animal kingdom—the bears, toads and snakes.

"We are sorry that the Wilmington Journal should have reflected upon Mr. Clingman's influence in the recent election, in an article a few days ago. We have too much confidence in Mr. Fulton's love of party, and patriotism, to think for a moment that he would throw a fire brand into the next legislature. We hope he was prompted by pure motives, when he wrote the article referred to: We are willing to see any two good Democrats sent to the U. S. Senate. We have no choice, to distrust party:—*Wilmington Metropolitan, 2nd inst.*"

Will the Metropolitan be so good as to explain what is meant by throwing "a fire-brand into the next legislature"? Will it furthermore, be so good as to show wherein we have been guilty of anything tending to such a result? If, in saying that we have "reflected upon Mr. Clingman's influence in the recent election," it means that we have shown, from the returns, that the Democratic triumph, in such recent election, was a Democratic triumph in truth and in fact—an evidence of the strength of Democratic principles in the State—and not due simply to a temporary defection in the Whig ranks, then we plead guilty to the charge; but not otherwise. If the Metropolitan thinks that either party duty or justice to Mr. Clingman requires that the fiction should be kept up, which enables the Whig party to throw its defeats upon Mr. Clingman, and not upon the Democratic party—which shears Democratic victories in North Carolina of their greatest moral effect abroad, by giving the credit of such victories—not to the true victors, the Democratic party of North Carolina—but to one man, who has not even assumed the party name: not publicly, at any rate, and such things must not be done in a corner. We repeat, if such be the ideas or notions of the Metropolitan, they are not ours.

The Metropolitan hopes we were prompted by pure motives when we wrote the article referred to. What right has it to fear that we were not? And if not, why its insinuation? We hope that our course for years will show that we have acted up to the purest and straightest principles and usages of the Democratic party. It will show that the election of any good Democrats would please us without reference to personal preferences, and it will show another thing—that none others will please us—none others but good, known, acknowledged Democrats, standing flat-footed upon the platform of the Democratic party, as over and over again enforced in the resolutions of our State and National Conventions. This we think is sufficiently explicit. We speak now simply for ourselves, but we are greatly mistaken if our remarks be not found in accordance with the broad, Democratic feelings of the party, for they are the plain truth founded upon plain Democratic principles and usages.

For Mr. Clingman's abilities we have the highest respect, and we appreciate his influence, and, in many things, admire his independent course. But again we say that confidence should be mutual—that in electing United States Senators, the party in the Legislature, upon which such elections depends, bestow upon the men of their choice the highest mark of their confidence and approbation, and have a right to demand, in return, a full and open assurance that such confidence is reciprocated—that the persons so chosen are, in name and in fact, members of the party choosing them, for we cannot understand how any one could accept power or position at the hands of the party in whose ranks he is ashamed or unwilling, openly and avowedly, to take his place, or to whose platform of principles he does not fully and unreservedly subscribe. We would not think so meanly of Mr. Clingman as to suppose for a moment that he would.

Perhaps any remarks upon this subject are premature. If so, the fault is not ours. When our motives are arraigned, we feel bound to speak so fully as to leave no ground for misapprehension or injustice to ourselves or others. We really have few preferences and no prejudices, as between good Democrats for the Senate; Above all, we have no prejudices against Mr. Clingman, but the reverse; but the question in this connection is not—did Mr. Clingman do this or that? but is he, in the party sense of the terms, a good Democrat, in name and in fact? This view of the subject must force itself upon the attention of Democrats. We don't know that Mr. Clingman is to be a candidate or desires it; but we do know that the topics which we have been discussing have occupied the public mind, and it appears to be a notion with some that to dispel an illusion about the causes of our recent triumph, in this State, is an injustice to Mr. Clingman, and, therefore, a sort of treason to the Democratic party, and calculated to throw "a fire-brand into the next legislature." We leave that to the public to decide.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a young lad of some twelve to fourteen years of age, son of Mr. Ruggles, of this town, had one of his arms completely shattered by a gun shot wound, between the shoulder and elbow joints. It would seem that he had been gunning, and was lying down and attempted to draw the gun to him, having hold of it near the muzzle, when the lock was caught, in some way, and the piece was discharged—the load lodging in his arm, as above stated. He was brought into town, and the arm attended to, in hopes of saving it. Some time must elapse before the result can be known.

MR. DOBBIN.—The Troy (Alabama) Bulletin of the 21st ult., speaks in the following manner of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of this State:

"The Democrats of North Carolina have carried their Governor and a majority of the Legislature. If the election of U. S. Senators and the election of the Hon. James C. Dobbin (the Old North State's favorite son) the President will lose an able adviser from his Cabinet, and the nation will part with a Secretary of the Navy whose place will be difficult to fill. His administration of the Navy Department has been distinguished for progressiveness, liberality and justice."

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, while on a visit to his native State of North Carolina, has been warmly welcomed on all hands and by all parties. Probably no man has been enabled to pass through a career of more usefulness to his State and to his country, with less of antagonism, and with more applause. We observe that Mr. Dobbin declined all public entertainments.

Rev. C. F. DEEMS, President of the Greensborough Female College, has been elected to the Presidency of Centenary College, Louisiana. The N. O. Christian Advocate says that this position is unequalled in its kind in the South, and that the election of Dr. Deems gives general satisfaction. If he accepts, this position no doubt the N. C. Conference, of which he is a member, will materially feel the loss of his valuable services.

There is in the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., a new Sloop of War which was launched last Saturday, called the "Constellation," a rebuild of the Frigate of that name, built in New York, by Captain Stoddard, about 1797. Some variations have been made in the new vessel to fit her for carrying the Frigate in the Navy of England and France in the weight of metal which she can discharge. Twenty feet have been added in the length, the stern rounded, with hanging galleries to relieve, and pierced for two guns between them. The bows are modeled after the old vessel, but will compare with and of this date for good sailing qualities. The symmetry of the hull is very fine.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamer Washington, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at 12 o'clock this morning. Her news is superseded by the Europa, but she brings some interesting details not forwarded from Halifax. The Washington brings 240 passengers.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Europa, (probably Niagara,) arrived at Halifax on the 30th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 19th, being seven days later. Cotton has declined $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—By submarine telegraph, received at Liverpool from Paris previous to the departure of the Europa, we have the announcement that intelligence had been received of the surrender of Bonaire, of the 16th inst., and that two thousand Russian prisoners had been taken.

The Anglo French subsequently landed a force of 12,000 men at Bonaire, supported by the fleets. PARIS, Aug. 18.—Evening.—The following has just been received:—Orders have been issued for the Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier at the 7th inst. say that no real blockade of that port is maintained, or in the sea of Azor.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Vienna Conference is expected to re-assemble next week. LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Forts Notice, or the And Islands, have been taken, one by the French and the other by the English. The loss of the Allies is small.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—It is reported that Prince Alexander Gortschakoff has notified the Austrian Government that so long as the Turks are in Wallachia the Russians will retain certain points in the principality.

Austria has given up her intention of proposing to the Germanic Diet to put the Federal army on a war footing.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Monitor, announced today that a French expeditionary force has landed on the island north of the fortress of Bomersund.

THE CAPTURE OF BOMERSUND, ETC.—On the 7th and 8th of August the French expeditionary force landed on the island north of the fortress of Bomersund. At the same time the English, and French marines landed on the south of the fortress. The island was covered by the war steamers, and was effected without a man getting his feet wet. They then erected batteries while the Russians destroyed theirs and then fell back on the main fortress.

On the 12th the fortress was completely invested. On the 14th the Russians made a sortie but were driven in. On the 15th the French carried the redoubt and captured eight hundred without losing a man. Another account says that it was a storm, and required several hours' hard fighting. The bombardment of the main fortress commenced on the 18th.

The reports in the English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians, and it was proclaimed by order of the French Admiral from the pulpit of all the churches that the Russian sway over the islands had ended. The Russian Government has refused to recognize the new Government of Esparto.

The Cortes will be convoked on the 8th of November, on the basis of the electoral law of 1837—a constituent assembly meeting in one chamber, with one deputy for every 35,000 of population.

DON LUIS SAGARTI has been appointed Governor of Madrid, Colonel Cardas, Governor of Saragossa, and Colonel O'Donnell, the General's brother, as Governor of Malaga.

FRANCE.—Russian intrigues are reported to be busy in the secret clubs. An imperial decree ordered the payment of the legacies of Napoleon I., and opens a credit for 8,000,000. President Pierce's message to the Senate respecting Cuba, caused much uneasiness on the Paris Bourse, but the succeeding day restored confidence.

The cholera was decreasing at Marseilles. The Monitor continues to give favorable accounts of the harvest, but the weather was somewhat broken. The Turkish loan of £5,000,000 sterling guaranteed by the Turkish revenue and Egyptian tribute, was opened at Paris and London, and six per cent placed off at 2 to 3 per cent premium.

A bill of amendment had been proposed by the Queen in person.

Accounts of the potato disease in the North of Ireland are more discouraging. It is spreading but not rapidly.

The cholera was prevailing with considerable severity in Belfast. The poor rates the present year showed an increase in the greater number of Irish unions.

Funeral of the Tornado Victims at Louisville.

On Monday last, agreeable to the proclamation of Mayor Speed, all business was suspended throughout the city, and the bells tolled, the day being observed as a day of mourning for the victims of the awful tornado of Sunday.

The bells were tolled and the funeral service of the unfortunate victims was preached at Dr. Breckenridge's church, where an immense concourse were gathered to hear Dr. Morrison, the Pastor of the church, who said the door was blown open by the destruction of the church. The door was in the pulpit at the time of the catastrophe, and escaped unharmed. The scene was one of melancholy interest.

A second dispatch to the Baltimore Sun dated Louisville, Monday, August 29, says: The papers of this morning contain full details of the tornado on Sunday, and of the funeral ceremonies yesterday.

The city yesterday presented a solemn spectacle. Business was in great degree suspended, and the bells were tolling for several hours in the middle of the day. At an early hour in the afternoon the First Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services of most of the deceased were held, was densely crowded. The bodies of the dead were placed upon a platform in the tower, and the exercises were conducted by several clergymen. The spacious yard was also crowded with spectators, who were unable to obtain admittance.

At the opening of the services the Rev. Mr. Morrison, who officiated at the ill-fated church at the time of the catastrophe, made a few remarks. He stated that on the Sabbath afternoon so disastrous to life, he had been requested to preach, but it was not generally known among the congregation that there would be divine service—hence the small number that were assembled. Upon the next Sunday it was expected that the pastor recently invited would be installed. There was not more than 85 persons present in the house at any time on Sunday during the service, which had been commenced at a later period than usual, and the services were being held in the basement room, and not in the body of the church.

When the storm came upon the main door of the basement room was blown open, and an old man, who was seated in a chair near the door, was blown over head and in a moment of time after the tempest blew open the door with such violence, filling the room with sand, the whole walls had fallen in. Immediately about the pulpit where he was standing the plastering was not broken, and to his right several old ladies escaped unhurt.

Mr. Morrison said he had not time to recover from the effects of the gust of wind that struck him with particular fury, before a cracking sound reverberated over head and in a moment of time after the tempest blew open the door with such violence, filling the room with sand, the whole walls had fallen in. Immediately about the pulpit where he was standing the plastering was not broken, and to his right several old ladies escaped unhurt.

Mr. Morrison expressed himself as having been greatly shocked by the suddenness of the calamity, and when he fairly recovered from the blindness caused by the ascending dust, &c., a most terrible sight presented itself before him. He saw two men already dead, the head of another greatly mangled, just appearing among the rubbish, a dead clasping his arms round the neck of a young girl, and a young man with his face most horribly distorted. From different parts of the building he could hear the groans of the dying, and the stifled screams of the crushed.

Of those injured, only one, Mrs. Marshall, has yet expired. Miss Duff is in a very precarious condition. Mrs. Marshall, wife of William Marshall, is not expected to recover.

The Buffalo Democracy says a singular occurrence resulting in a melancholy manner, took place a few days since in the town of Hamburg. An Irishman was engaged in digging a well, and after getting down the depth of some eighteen or twenty feet, found signs of water very perceptible. At last he struck his pick through a thin layer of slate, when at once, and with a noise like thunder, sufficiently loud to be heard distinctly all over the neighborhood, a stream of mingled gas and water burst through the orifice, instantly killing the unfortunate man, and filling the well to the depth of ten or twelve feet with gas. The still escapes profusely, and the water is in constant and violent motion, resembling a large cauldron of boiling fluid.

Practices of the Polynesians.

From Na Motu, a Narrative of the Adventures at the Hawaiian, Georgian, and Society Islands, by Edward T. Perkins, we copy the following description of one of the peculiar practices of the Polynesians.

Without knocking, we entered, and Allaire was recognized by all, to judge from the storm of salutations that followed. My estimate as to the quantity of the assemblage had not been premature. There were present more than a dozen natives of both sexes, old and young, indulging in lively gossip. The group that first riveted our attention was that occupying the centre of the apartment. Here were half a dozen young girls, some of them in *deshabille*, sitting upon the mats around a huge calabash, each girl having a bunch of awa roots beside her, portions of which all were chewing. After reducing it to a pulpy consistency between their beautifully white teeth, they would toss it into the large calabash, while their mouths were relieved from superfluous secretions by a smaller vessel placed for that purpose. Though ostensibly engaged in conversation, it was evident that the sentiments of the old folks were in the calabash, to judge from the longing glances cast upon it. I noticed a venerable looking individual, (his only attire a *malo*), who leaned completely against the centre post, and watched intently his heart's delight. Allaire, after firing a shot here and there, proceeded to comment upon the subject before us.

You observe, said he, "that in preparing the roots it should be, recourse is had to none but mouths of unquestionable purity. Albeit the lips are voluptuous, the rosy cavity, with its appendage of immaculate ivory, is a model of mastication; and as to lungs their breath is as pure as the atmosphere they inhale. The effect of the beverage prepared from the root is peculiar. After drinking it you should retire to some quiet place, where you can repose undisturbed, with your head moderately elevated; and the dreams of an opium smoker cannot surpass the pleasing reveries that will fill through your cranium. Its continued use affects the skin, causing it to peel off. To notice the epidemics of some of these lank gentry who have been long indulging, reminds one of a snake during moulting season. Of course I speak as an outsider. You shall see for your self upon a nearer view."

Knowing that the preparation of the root was tabooed, or prohibited, I was surprised to see a young man present who sported a red band on his hat, one of the insignia of a constable, and I sought an explanation. "Let me again impress upon your mind, that there is no kingdom in the world where appearances are so deceptive as in this. That clever young man is no more a constable than I am. His mother has been making a red flannel shirt for his father, and by way of coaxing him to weed the taro-patch, she has condescendingly sewed the trimmings upon his cap. Gold bands, you have probably noticed, are the rage among all classes of colors; but don't deceive yourself into the belief that they are emblems of rank, for the king's jockeys sports a broad collar of the same material."

Our colloquy was interrupted by an exclamation from some of the girls of "Ua pa kakou!" (We have done,) meaning that they had finished. A stout native then approached the calabash of masticated roots and half filled it with water from a smaller vessel. After this he rolled up his sleeves, and commenced kneading the mass with his hands until the liquid assumed the appearance of soap-suds. Then, from the inner fibre of a coconut husk, he fashioned a sort of bird's nest funnel, which was to serve the double purpose of purifier and strainer, and holding it over one of the small drinking vessels, he poured the liquid into it as it filtered slowly through, while the minute particles or impurities adhered to the strainer. The drinking vessels consisted of glass tumblers, earthen bowls, coconut shells, and small gourd cups. As fast as they were filled, they were handed to the company, who received them with undisguised satisfaction. Allaire appropriated one of the gourd cups, and gave me a glassful of the opaque liquid, insisting that I should drink it. I moistened my lips, and returned the repulsive mixture.

WARRIOR CRIME.—A work has just been published, by Major Gen. Mackintosh, of the British army, which throws considerable lights on future prospects of the allies in the Black Sea. It is entitled "A Military Tour in Europe, Turkey, Crimea, &c.," and to its proper character is almost exclusively military topography. The author has visited the East as far as the Crimea during a period of twenty years; and has traversed sometimes with the minutest of a military engineer, every part of the country now the seat of war in Asia, including the Transcaucasian provinces, the passes of the Caucasus, Southern Russia, Odessa, the Crimea, and Savastopol. His testimony is, of course, most valuable in relation to the probable result of an attack upon the latter fortress, and his opinion is not to be carried by a *coup de main*, either by sea or by land. He thinks "it must be regularly approached, from some distance, by a force superior to the Russians, either in the field or in position, and that therefore there are no hopes of its being taken so soon as the sanguine expectations of his countrymen lead them to anticipate. Late accounts have represented the land side of Sevastopol as exceedingly exposed, but Gen. Mackintosh declares that such is by no means the case. At a time when dangers are so late as last year (1853) travellers, who, however, were not military men, reported that the town was still altogether open to the land side. Detached works may, however, have existed even then which escaped their observation; and there is little doubt that since the occurrence of war the Russians have been busied in extending the defences on that side. The landing places near the monastery of St. George are the most exposed, and the most difficult to be defended force prepared for such an attempt; and any force landing on the level shore between Cape Kherson and Sevastopol, would most probably find itself at once engaged in a general action, and would have to fight for a space large enough to encamp upon. I am, therefore, certainly of opinion that a descent made in the immediate neighborhood of Sevastopol, could only be carried by a *coup de main*, and that erect fortifications there—though these may be only field-works—and to collect forces for their defence, would be a very bold and indeed hazardous undertaking; and that while a subsequent re-embarkation, should it occur, without any object having been attained, would in itself be inglorious, a great loss in men and material would hardly fail to attend such a repulse."

A Merited Rebuke of the New England Clergy.—The Warwick Baptist Association of New York, at its last meeting, administered a stinging rebuke to the three thousand political clergy of New England, who recently assembled to denounce the Nebraska Bill. We copy a portion of the association.

"Cease, ye murmurers, cease to languish over the graves of those you love; Pain and death and night and anguish have entered not the world of the living. Near Alapaha, Lowndes county, Ga., on Thursday, the 17th ult., of Typhoid fever, Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of James and Helen M. Harrell, the deceased was ten years of age, and a few days previous to her death, enjoyed the bloom of health. It is devoutly hoped and confidently believed that she has joined the hosts of Heaven in glorious praise to our God forever and ever. Her last dying words were: 'I am going home; Oh! let me go home;—you won't let me go now, but to-morrow my Father is coming; he will take me home; you will let me go;—I will go home. Her words were true; at the dawn of the next day she awoke from her slumbers, placed her eyes upwards, and with a smiling countenance, the breath departed, without struggle or effort."

[From Milligan's Circulars.] LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Cotton—Sales of the week 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000, and exporters 3,000. The quotations are—New Orleans fair 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; middling 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; Upland fair 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; middling 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; being a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ d, during the week.

Breadstuffs.—Flour—Western Canal is selling at 32s; and Ohio at 34s. Corn is firm at 36s for white and yellow. Lard is steady at 54s.

Consols for money closed at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[From Brown & Shipley's Circular.] Breadstuffs.—Wheat—White 8s 9d; red 8s 3d; 6d; 5d; 4d; 3d; 2d; 1d; 10d; 11d; 12d; 13d; 14d; 15d; 16d; 17d; 18d; 19d; 20d; 21d; 22d; 23d; 24d; 25d; 26d; 27d; 28d; 29d; 30d; 31d; 32d; 33d; 34d; 35d; 36d; 37d; 38d; 39d; 40d; 41d; 42d; 43d; 44d; 45d; 46d; 47d; 48d; 49d; 50d; 51d; 52d; 53d; 54d; 55d; 56d; 57d; 58d; 59d; 60d; 61d; 62d; 63d; 64d; 65d; 66d; 67d; 68d; 69d; 70d; 71d; 72d; 73d; 74d; 75d; 76d; 77d; 78d; 79d; 80d; 81d; 82d; 83d; 84d; 85d; 86d; 87d; 88d; 89d; 90d; 91d; 92d; 93d; 94d; 95d; 96d; 97d; 98d; 99d; 100d; 101d; 102d; 103d; 104d; 105d; 106d; 107d; 108d; 109d; 110d; 111d; 112d; 113d; 114d; 115d; 116d; 117d; 118d; 119d; 120d; 121d; 122d; 123d; 124d; 125d; 126d; 127d; 128d; 129d; 130d; 131d; 132d; 133d; 134d; 135d; 136d; 137d; 138d; 139d; 140d; 141d; 142d; 143d; 144d; 145d; 146d; 147d; 148d; 149d; 150d; 151d; 152d; 153d; 154d; 155d; 156d; 157d; 158d; 159d; 160d; 161d; 162d; 163d; 164d; 165d; 166d; 167d; 168d; 169d; 170d; 171d; 172d; 173d; 174d; 175d; 176d; 177d; 178d; 179d; 180d; 181d; 182d; 183d; 184d; 185d; 186d; 187d; 188d; 189d; 190d; 191d; 192d; 193d; 194d; 195d; 196d; 197d; 198d; 199d; 200d; 201d; 202d; 203d; 204d; 205d; 206d; 207d; 208d; 209d; 210d; 211d; 212d; 213d; 214d; 215d; 216d; 217d; 218d; 219d; 220d; 221d; 222d; 223d; 224d; 225d; 226d; 227d; 228d; 229d; 230d; 231d; 232d; 233d; 234d; 235d; 236d; 237d; 238d; 239d; 240d; 241d; 242d; 243d; 244d; 245d; 246d; 247d; 248d; 249d; 250d; 251d; 252d; 253d; 254d; 255d; 256d; 257d; 258d; 259d; 260d; 261d; 262d; 263d; 264d; 265d; 266d; 267d; 268d; 269d; 270d; 271d; 272d; 273d; 274d; 275d; 276d; 277d; 278d; 279d; 280d; 281d; 282d; 283d; 284d; 285d; 286d; 287d; 288d; 289d; 290d; 291d; 292d; 293d; 294d; 295d; 296d; 297d; 298d; 299d; 300d; 301d; 302d; 303d; 304d; 305d; 306d; 307d; 308d; 309d; 310d; 311d; 312d; 313d; 314d; 315d; 316d; 317d; 318d; 319d; 320d; 321d; 322d; 323d; 324d; 325d; 326d; 327d; 328d; 329d; 330d; 331d; 332d; 333d; 334d; 335d; 336d; 337d; 338d; 339d; 340d; 341d; 342d; 343d; 344d; 345d; 346d; 347d; 348d; 349d; 350d; 351d; 352d; 353d; 354d; 355d; 356d; 357d; 358d; 359d; 360d; 361d; 362d; 363d; 364d; 365d; 366d; 367d; 368d; 369d; 370d; 371d; 372d; 373d; 374d; 375d; 376d; 377d; 378d; 379d; 380d; 381d; 382d; 383d; 384d; 385d; 386d; 387d; 388d; 389d; 390d; 391d; 392d; 393d; 394d; 395d; 396d; 397d; 398d; 399d; 400d; 401d; 402d; 403d; 404d; 405d; 406d; 407d; 408d; 409d; 410d; 411d; 412d; 413d; 414d; 415d; 416d; 417d; 418d; 419d; 420d; 421d; 422d; 423d; 424d; 425d; 426d; 427d; 428d; 429d; 430d; 431d; 432d; 433d; 434d; 435d; 436d; 437d; 438d; 439d; 440d; 441d; 442d; 443d; 444d; 445d; 446d; 447d; 448d; 449d; 450d; 451d; 452d; 453d; 454d; 455d; 456d; 457d; 458d; 459d; 460d; 461d; 462d; 463d; 464d; 465d; 466d; 467d; 468d; 469d; 470d; 471d; 472d; 473d; 474d; 475d; 476d; 477d; 478d; 479d; 480d; 481d; 482d; 483d; 484d; 485d; 486d; 487d; 488d; 489d; 490d; 491d; 492d; 493d; 494d; 495d; 496d; 497d; 498d; 499d; 500d; 501d; 502d; 503d; 504d; 505d; 506d; 507d; 508d; 509d; 510d; 511d; 512d; 513d; 514d; 515d; 516d; 517d; 518d; 519d; 520d; 521d; 522d; 523d; 524d; 525d; 526d; 527d;